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CHUNGKING FORCES OF 7TH WAR ZONE REPORTED FRANTIC

Sending Stream of Reinforcements to Lien River in Attempt to Halt Japanese

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 19.—By sending a stream of reinforcements to the northern bank of the Lien River, the Chungking forces in the 7th War Zone commanded by General Yu Hanmou have been frantically strengthening their positions there, before the annihilative assaults commenced on June 23 by Japanese Units in South China.

Main units of the Japanese Forces which had been advancing northward in the northwest of the Pei River, occupied the enemy positions in the hilly area to the south of the Lien River. The hilly sector forms the first defense line of Shaokwan, a vital enemy strategic point in the 7th War Zone. Advancing further, the Japanese breaking through Yingtak are now pressing hard on Shaokwan.

Another Japanese unit having driven the enemy 159th Division to the southern bank of the Lien River, has commenced an encirclement operation.

Simultaneously, some other units have been smashing the 156th Division which are fleeing northward in great confusion from the northwestern sector of the Kwangtung area.

In the northeastern sector of Tsunghua, the Japanese encircled the enemy 52nd Division from midnight of July 12 to early next morning, subjecting the latter to annihilative attacks. As a result of the Japanese assaults, the enemy left several hundred bodies behind, and numerous troops were captured. Trench-mortars, light machine-guns and ammunition were included among the war spoils seized by the Japanese.

Finding his force in a miserable confusion, the commander of the 7th War Zone has started a desperate attempt to defend Shaokwan by sending reinforcements. With a view to strengthening the positions to the north of the Lien River, reinforcements have been dispatched from the Shaokwan area to the independent 9th corps of the 154th Division, operating on the northern bank of the river.

In the area north of Tsunghua, the 152th Division which is on the verge of collapse, is receiving the cooperation of the 187th Division on the eastern bank of the Pei River as well as of the 153rd Division which previously suffered tremendous blows dealt by the Japanese in the early part of this month.

Japanese Units now surging toward Shaokwan are looking forward to meeting the greatly augmented enemy forces in battle. A furious encirclement operation will eventually develop in the near future, in the mountainous area in the north of Kwangtung Province.

Bombing Enemy Positions

By I. TSUTSUMI
Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 18.—Japanese Army Air Units operating in close collaboration with the northward advance of our forces in South China and participating in the encirclement operations in the area south of the Lien River, a tributary of the Pei, have kept up their furious attacks on enemy positions. They have assisted our units in crossing the Lien River by bombing the enemy forces and blasting enemy positions.

Our airmen have launched furious attacks on enemy positions stubbornly resisting our units that have crossed the Lien River and are advancing through the mountainous terrain. Also our airmen have crushed enemy attempts in counter-offensives.

On the other hand, perceiving that a part of the enemy 156th and 159th Divisions was attempting to break through the Japanese encirclement on the western side, our airmen have been pounding the enemy forces in that area since July 14. About 3,000 Chungking soldiers, blocked in their attempt to escape, could be seen swarming here and there in the mountains from the air.

Munich Buildings Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, July 18.—Devastation wrought in Munich by repeated indiscriminate American terror raids according to the latest investigations included the destruction of 16 hospitals, 28 schools, 15 homes for the aged and nurseries and 16 churches besides a number of other public and cultural buildings.

Churchill Cuts Ties With Jugoslav Army Under Mihailovitch

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 18.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has recalled the British liaison officers attached to General Draja Mihailovitch's rebel Jugoslav army and described his step as "fully justified," according to a London dispatch. This move points to closer cooperation with Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovich, Commander-in-Chief of the Partisan Army, and also to the cessation of arms delivery to Mihailovitch, it is said.

BRITONS FATIGUED BY V-1 AIR ATTACKS

Defenders Have No Effective Means to Combat Deadly German Weapon

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, July 17.—Commenting on the deadly activities of German flying bombs which continue to pound southern England, the Swiss paper, La Suisse, a few days ago said that the British defenders who have to be constantly on guard because they have no effective measure to combat the V-1, are now on the verge of collapse due to fatigue. La Suisse's comment follows:

"The Anglo-Americans are frantically attempting to bomb the starting points of the V-1, but these bases are still intact.

"In the past nine-month period, the Anglo-American fliers dropped 50,000 tons of bombs on Germany and her occupied territory. In contrast, the Germans are daily firing 100 to 150 flying bombs against England, which means that if the Germans continue this for nine months the tonnage of missiles dropped on British targets will amount to 40,000.

"In this connection, it must be noted that the explosive and damaging power of the V-1 is double that of an ordinary bomb. If 200 flying bombs are fired daily and 50 do not explode it is evident that the remaining 150 missiles that do blast their targets are more than enough to attain the desired aim of the Germans to cause damage and confusion among the enemy.

"As the speed of the flying bomb exceeds that of a pursuit plane it cannot be shot down. Barrage balloons and metal nets also are useless as a defense measure against the V-1. Therefore, the British defenders must maintain a constant guard with the result that now they are on the verge of collapse due to fatigue. The British tried to improve this dangerous situation by increasing the number of persons manning the anti-aircraft guns and planes used for home defense.

"Prime Minister Winston Churchill said recently that the area damaged by flying bombs is 28 kilometers wide and 30 kilometers deep. That area corresponds to the size of the city of London. Thus, it is evident that the aim of the V-1 is very accurate. The bases from which the flying bombs operate lie in an area 200 kilometers wide and several hundred kilometers deep which extends to Flanders. As the V-1's are being sent to pound London, it can be judged from the above that the range of the V-1 is about 200 to 250 kilometers.

"Though the speed of the flying bomb is high, it is affected by the wind, particularly a side wind, but despite that fact, its aim is very accurate."

Troops Called Out

Domei

LISBON, July 16.—A British Parliamentary Secretary during a debate in the House of Commons concerning the effect of the German flying bombs, declared that many soldiers had to be taken away from important war duties in order to work in London as safety squads, according to the Financial News.

It was also disclosed that all private building permits have been cancelled because the building material is required for repair work.

The number of workers engaged in clearing the debris caused by German flying bombs has been doubled and will be further increased during the next 10 days.

London Is Changed

London, which is now being pounded by German flying bombs, has assumed a deserted look. Women shoppers have decreased in number and it is a novelty to see children on the streets, says a Mainichi dispatch dated July 11 from Zurich.

The world's attention is now focused on the activities of the V-1's but full details of the damage they have wrought in London are not available as yet due to the strict censorship of the British authorities.

ENEMY PAYS DEARLY IN TROOPS AND ARMS AMID RUINS OF ST. LO

Germans Destroy 57 British Tanks and 17 Guns in Close-Quarter Fighting

Domei

BERLIN, July 18.—Fighting amid the ruins of St. Lo seems to have reached its climax. Step by step the Americans are advancing on the city from the north, east and west and for every meter of ground they are paying dearly in tanks and with the blood of numerous soldiers.

Continuing their concentric attack on St. Lo the Americans, at some places, pierced the German defenses outside the ruined city with the employment of strong tank formations and after shelling the city for hours.

In the north, northeast and northwest, they approached to within two kilometers of the outskirts of the city and the majority of the 101 tanks destroyed yesterday met their fate in this fighting.

Early this morning, furious hand-to-hand engagements took place between German para-troops and units of the American 1st army 2,000 meters east and 4,000 meters north of the city. Several American groups advanced against the St. Lo-Periers road and then turned southeast to St. Lo and to the west to Periers. German troops everywhere offered stiff resistance and took some American prisoners.

The fighting in the British-held sector yesterday extended to the region east of Orne.

British Fire Intensifies

Early this morning, British artillery fire which had been lively for the past 48 hours increased to drumfire while simultaneously the British command sent into action several hundred close-range bombers and battleplanes with obvious intentions to break the German resistance.

The British high command apparently aims at carrying through a pincer movement against the German positions in the Caen area from the south, west and east toward the direction of Orne. There have been no reports as yet of the British tank and infantry attacks on the eastern bank of the Orne.

Attempts made by the British yesterday to rush the German lines with fresh tank and infantry divisions in the area of Maltot and Vendes have ended in another failure and became involved in heavy losses in men and material.

Despite the fact that the British have concentrated unprecedentedly heavy drumfire, they have not succeeded in achieving their desired break-through.

Bougy and Noyers which have changed hands several times within the last two days were again in German possession this morning and thus this area is still controlled by the German defense.

Foe Loses 59 Tanks

The British, according to reports available so far lost yesterday at least 59 tanks and 17 guns most of which were destroyed in close-quarter fighting.

As the situation now stands in Normandy, which is still characterized by costly anti-Axis attacks in the eastern sector increased in violence but were not extended.

East of Orne in the sector of Caen the enemy is still beating time with strong artillery activity only.

Between Orne and Odon and between Odon and Seulles, the enemy has been compelled to employ strong forces to withstand the unrelenting German counter-attack.

The hotly contested Hill 112 is now between the fighting lines and Esquay is again in German hands. Enemy formations driven back to Bougy are fighting there.

North of the Odon River, the British lost Noyers while further to the northwest, the enemy advancing from Tessel-Bretteville was checked at Vendes and repelled with heavy losses.

In the whole battle area between Orne and Seulles, alternating thrusts and counter-thrusts are occurring so swiftly that the fighting there is in a state of continual fluctuation although the depth is not great.

In the western sector, where the fighting for some time was conducted outside the range of naval guns, more and more artillery batteries are supporting the attacks of the American 1st army.

Report of Heroic Deaths at Saipan Arouses Japan to Vengeance Pitch

Nationwide Resolve Kindled to Annihilate Enemy—U.S. Losses in Island Struggle Exceed Casualties in Normandy

By MORIO SASAKI
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section
Of the Imperial Headquarters

There is no dispute over the seriousness of the situation which has been caused by the fall of Saipan Island into enemy hands.

On the other hand, there is the consideration that by the rise of the new condition, in the form of the fall of Saipan, two conditions, exceedingly desirable and at the same time exceedingly favorable, have come into being.

In the first place, the publication of the facts that all the officers and men of the Army and Navy Units on Saipan Island died heroically and that our countrymen residing on the island cooperated with the Imperial Forces at all times and shared their fate is responsible for the entire Japanese nation rising up in rage and with intense animosity against the enemy.

The Japanese method of warfare rests on the principle of cutting the enemy to the bone while letting him cut our flesh.

We are ready to admit that we have let the enemy cut our flesh by our loss of Saipan.

We are also ready to admit that the Japanese Combined Fleet had the ill-fortune of missing the opportunity to cut the enemy to the bone.

The enemy had better bear closely in his mind that our method of warfare consists in cutting with blows down to the enemy's bone and in nothing else.

As the history of Japan, extending over 2,600 years, shows, when the state is face-to-face with a difficult situation, the Japanese people offering their all to His Majesty the Emperor, unite, and devote their lives to the overcoming of the difficulty.

There has been an occasion in the history of Japan when the country was threatened most seriously by foreign invasion. Known as the Mongolian Invasion, it took place in the fourth year of Koan (1281). The Mongols with an army of 140,000 men and 4,400 vessels, came to invade the area of North Kyushu.

They landed first on Iki and Tsushima Islands armed with weapons similar to guns, which were not known to the Japanese. Against them, the Japanese pitted themselves armed with only such primitive instruments of war as bows and swords. Moreover the enemy was dominatingly strong in number.

Because of these conditions the war situation was not favorable to Japan.

At last, the two islands fell to the enemy, in spite of the bravery with which the islanders fought to check the invasion, and all residents on both islands died heroically.

As soon as the news of the glorious deaths of the island inhabitants spread through the length and breadth of Japan, the people, high and low, became of one mind. Their eyes glared furiously. They had been aroused. They gladly offered their lives and properties to the state and they fought, concentrating all their resources on the conduct of the war for the annihilation of the enemy.

Then a violent storm came on. Almost all the enemy vessels capsized. Of the enemy army of 140,000 men, as many as 110,000 were drowned. Many others died in action on land and only three were able to return to their country.

The factor in the overwhelming victory which was won by Japan in this war was the profound feeling of animosity against the enemy with which the people throughout the country rose up as soon as the heroic deaths of the inhabitants of Iki and Tsushima became wide-known.

At the announcement of the deaths in action of all members of the Japanese Force on Saipan and the heroic deaths in action of our countrymen resident on the island, the 100,000,000 people of the Empire have risen up, with more of a will to fight than was displayed by their forefathers at the time of the Mongol Invasion and with far more feeling of animosity against the enemy. Put in another way, Saipan Island is the price the Japanese people have paid for the degree of animosity against the enemy which has been unknown in Japanese history.

The enemy is bound to know by experience on the battlefield in days to come the extent of this feeling which has been aroused in the people by the loss of Saipan. It will be reflected in the manner of fighting of the Imperial Forces on the front and in an increase in the productive capacity of the people at home behind the guns.

The second factor in favor of Japan which has come into being as the result of the fall of Saipan lies in the fact that there has been a considerable lengthening of the enemy's supply line as a result of the fact that his base for operations against Japan has been pushed forward over a great distance to Saipan Island.

This gives Japan a distinct advantage. Japan now is in a position to make a thrust at the enemy at its convenience, taking advantage of the enemy weakness. That is to say, Japan has secured the conditions for successful operations on the inner lines.

The enemy is intending to offset his handicap by replenishing his supplies of materials.

How great the waste of material and human resources the lengthening of the enemy's supply line will involve may be seen from the enemy comment on the fighting on Saipan Island—that it was the worst since the outbreak of the Japanese-American conflict, and from the statement issued by James Forrestal, American Secretary of the Navy, on July 12 on the damage sustained on Saipan, in which the fact was stated that America, on its part, sacrificed 15,000 men.

The American Office of War Information in a statement on July 14 put the number of casualties which had been sustained by the American forces since the start of the war at 235,411.

This is far in excess of the damage sustained by America in the first world war.

If the enemy recognizes the fact that the damage to human resources he sustained at Saipan, a tiny island in the south, is equal to that suffered by him on the second front in Normandy, the formation of which excited him so greatly, he will be under the necessity of facing the fact that as his base for operations against Japan nears the Japanese mainland there will be a terrible acceleration in the loss of human and material resources.

The enemy should bear in mind another thing. He must not forget that in Japan there are 100,000,000 people who are eager for vengeance and who are watching for an opportunity to deal the annihilating blow.

CHIANG'S ARMY HIT BY SOVIET JOURNAL

Charges Chungking Should Score Better Results With Large Forces at Command

Domei

MOSCOW, July 18.—The Soviet publication "War and the Working Class" of today sharply rapped the helplessness of the Chungking army in its war against Japan declaring that the Chungking army numbering 10 times the Tito army is waging a losing battle whereas the latter army has shown successes against Germany.

It stated that Tito's Jugoslavian army numbers approximately 300,000 while Chungking controls an army of 3,000,000. On the other hand the strength of the German army and the Japanese army are about equal.

Tito is waging a courageous battle against the Germans who are fighting in favorable terrain whereas the 3,000,000 soldiers of Chungking are suffering repeated defeats by the Japanese Forces fighting under difficult conditions.

The magazine charged that Chungking should score better results, stating that at present only the Chungking 8th and the new 4th armies are feeling the brunt of the Japanese attacks and only a part of them have been mobilized on the foremost front.

7 BRITISH PLANES DOWNED

Domei

BERLIN, July 17.—Seven out of 20 British bombers which attacked a German convoy off southern Norway were shot down by the German escorting vessels which suffered no losses.

Meanwhile, during the naval engagements between German patrol boats and British E-boats off the Dutch coast last night, one British E-boat was heavily damaged just off Hoek Van Holland while the German forces were unscathed.

UNITS ON OMIYAJIMA DOWN 21 FOE PLANES; 8 DESTROYED AT YAP

Furious Intercepting Battles Fought With Raiders—2 Rabaul Attackers Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 19.—Japanese Forces stationed on Omiyajima Island (Guam) shot down a total of 21 enemy planes on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, in furious intercepting battles. On July 17, an aggregate total of about 150 enemy fighters and bombers attacked the island while, on the following day, another formation of 90 aircraft attempted to raid our position.

In the meantime, persistent enemy fleet bombardment is being repeatedly directed at the island.

In aerial combat, Japanese Units downed three anti-Axis aircraft and damaged five others yesterday when a group of 19 B-24's came attacking Yap Island. All the rest of the raiders fled in confusion.

Two Downed at Rabaul

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, July 19.—A combined formation of 56 enemy carrier-borne fighters and bombers attacked our position here on Monday but were beaten back after losing two fighters which were downed by Japanese Forces.

Babo Raider Damaged

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 19.—A group of seven enemy B-25 bombers made an unsuccessful assault on Babo, in the western part of New Guinea Island on July 17. Japanese Units stationed there promptly engaged the enemy in battle, damaging one invader and repulsing all the others.

AMERICA FORCED JAPAN TO FIGHT, SAYS LIPPMANN

Nippon Tried Hard to Settle Issues With U.S. by Peaceful Means, He Stresses

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 17.—In his recent book, "America's War Aims," Walter Lippmann says that Japan made every effort to settle the pending Japan-American questions by peaceful means but meeting with the bigoted policy of the United States she was forced to attack Pearl Harbor; also that peace after the present war would be guaranteed by a close cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two nations dividing the world, the United States making Western Europe and the Latin American countries her sphere of influence, according to an EFE report from London dated July 14.

This report has had an extraordinary repercussion on the British public. Particularly the chapter on the Japan-America negotiations is being discussed as if the Lyttelton incident had just happened. The Daily Telegraph, in commenting on the book, said that the United States recognized the failure of her policy toward Japan, and its cause lay in not knowing the actual strength of Japan.

Though the British public does not believe that Lippmann's opinion is that of the United States Government, the British cannot remain silent on a view that totally ignores the existence of the British Empire and they desire some explanation from the authorities in Washington.

EGYPTIANS RIDICULE PACT

Treaty With Britain Has Lost Its Value, Says Al Mousawar

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 17.—Egyptian newspapers and other publications are still discussing the question of revising the Egyptian-British Treaty, according to information reaching here. In its editorial, the paper Al Mousawar made the following ironical remarks in respect to the Egyptian-British alliance and the support given by the United States to the Jews in Palestine.

"The British-Egyptian alliance has now no value whatever, except being a topic of lectures or banquets. On the other hand, the scholarly groups and labor unions in the United States are supporting the movment for establishing a Jewish State in Palestine. If the Americans have so much sympathy toward the Jews, we would like to ask them why they do not establish a Jewish State within their own vast territory."

Chief of Army Staff

General Yoshijiro Umezu

NEW APPOINTMENTS BY NAVY REVEALED

Admiral Sawamoto Named Commander of Kure Base—Oka Is Made Vice-Minister

Along with the assumption of the Navy portfolio by Admiral Naokuni Nomura, Admiral Yorio Sawamoto was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, and Vice-Admiral Takazumi Oka, Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau, was named Navy Vice-Minister, it was announced by the Board of Information and the Navy Ministry at 5 p.m. on Tuesday. The communique further stated that simultaneously with the appointments, Admiral Sawamoto was relieved of his post as Acting Navy Vice-Minister, while Vice-Admiral Takazumi Oka was ordered to act concurrently as Acting Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau.

Admiral Sawamoto, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, hails from Yamaguchi Prefecture. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1908. Following the assumption of such posts as Vice-Commander of the warship Isuzu, a staff member of the Personnel Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, commander of the warship Tenryu, and a departmental chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, he became commander of the warships Takao and Hyuga, head instructor of the Naval Staff College, and Director of the General Affairs Department of the Bureau of Naval Construction. And in 1938 he was promoted to Vice-Admiral. Subsequently he had assumed such important posts as Commander of the Training Squadron, Principal of the Naval Staff College, and the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Naval Forces in South China. Later, in April, 1941, the Admiral was appointed Navy Vice-Minister. On March 1 this year, he was promoted to full Admiral and appointed a Supreme War Councillor and was ordered to hold concurrently the post of Acting Navy Vice-Minister.

Oka's Career

Vice-Admiral Oka, the new Navy Vice-Minister, was born in Tokyo. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1911, together with Vice-Admirals Seiichi Ito and Minoru Tayui. In 1914, he took part in the Japanese-German War aboard the warship Hiyei. Vice Admiral Oka was graduated from the Naval Staff College with honors, and in 1924 he was ordered to France as a naval attache to the Japanese Embassy. Subsequently he had assumed such posts as a member of the Naval General Staff, a staff member of the Submarine Squadron Headquarters, commander of a submarine, and a staff officer of the Naval General Staff. He also attended the Disarmament Conference in Geneva as a member of the Japanese delegation. In 1933, he was promoted to Captain and in 1936 he became commander of the warship Jungei.

In 1938, he was appointed a departmental head of the Naval Affairs Bureau, and the following year was assigned to the post of a departmental head of the Naval General Staff. Later, in October, 1940, he was appointed Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau. In the meanwhile, he was promoted to Rear-Admiral in 1939, and to Vice-Admiral in 1942. Vice-Admiral Oka is clear-headed and a man of insight. At the time the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto was Navy Vice-Minister, he was a departmental head of the Naval Affairs Bureau under Vice-Admiral Shigeyoshi Inouye, Director of the same Bureau, and his talent was greatly lauded. For four years since 1940, he has contributed a great deal to the naval administration as the Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau in the War of Greater East Asia. In view of such achievements in the past, much is expected of his future activities in the new post.

UMEZU IS APPOINTED NEW CHIEF-OF-STAFF IN VITAL ARMY SHIFT

Field Marshal Sugiyama Made Inspector-General—Yamada Heads Kwantung Army

Following the change of Navy Minister on July 17, a reshuffle of the Army leaders was undertaken Tuesday night, when General Yoshijiro Umezu was appointed Chief of the Army General Staff, Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Inspector-General of Military Education, and General Otozo Yamada, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army.

The ceremony marking the Imperial appointments was observed at the Imperial Palace, Tuesday night, with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo attending.

A communique of the War Ministry announced the appointments as follows:

"(1) The following orders have been issued:

"His Imperial Highness Lieutenant-General Prince Tsunenori Kaya appointed to the Inspectorate-General of Military Aviation and

"General Jun Ushiroku, a member of the Supreme War Council and concurrently Inspector-General of Military Aviation and Director-General of the Army Aviation Headquarters, relieved of his concurrent posts.

"(2) The following appointments have been made:

"General Yoshijiro Umezu appointed Chief of the Army General Staff;

"General Otozo Yamada, appointed Commander of the Kwantung Army;

"Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, appointed Inspector-General of Military Education, and

"Lieutenant-General Michio Sugawara, appointed Inspector-General of Military Aviation and concurrently Director-General of the Army Aviation Headquarters;

"General Otozo Yamada, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary;

"General Yoshijiro Umezu, relieved of his office of Ambassador Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary, and

"Ambassador Otozo Yamada, ordered to reside in Manchoukuo."

General Umezu, born in Oita Prefecture, was commissioned sub-lieutenant in March, 1904. He took part in the Russo-Japanese War and subsequently was appointed to the Army General Staff, a resident officer in Germany, to the Arms Bureau of the War Ministry, a regimental commander, a sectional chief of the Army General Staff, chief of the officers and men's affairs section of the War Ministry, a brigade commander and head of the general affairs department of the Army General Staff. In March, 1934 he was appointed commander of the Japanese Army Garrison in China, in August of the same year, a divisional commander, in March, 1936, Vice-Minister of War and in September, 1939, Commander of the Kwantung Army and Ambassador to Manchoukuo.

Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, born in Kokura, is the second elder of the Army, the first being Field Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi. Very few men in the Army has so long occupied posts of importance in the central section of the Army. In August, 1928 he was appointed Director of the Military Affairs Bureau; in August, 1930, Vice-Minister of War; in March, 1933, Director of the Army Aviation Headquarters; in August, 1934, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff; then Inspector-General of Military Education, War Minister and finally Chief of Army General Staff. He took office as War Minister in the first Konoye Cabinet in February, 1937 and conducted the onerous duties of his office under the China Affair. In November, 1938 he was appointed Supreme Commander of the Expeditionary Forces in China. Since October, 1940 until February of this year, he carried out masterly operations both in the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia. In June last year, he was placed on the Supreme Council of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals with Field Marshal Terauchi and Fleet Admiral Osami Nagano.

General Yamada, born in Tokyo, served successively as a regimental commander, a member of the Army General Staff, a staff officer of the Chosen Army, a sectional chief of the Army General Staff, an instruc

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ROOSEVELT BARES HIS RUNNING MATE

Urges Wallace's Renomination In Personal Letter Sent To Senator Jackson

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 18.—The renomination of Henry Wallace, present Vice-President, is urged by President Roosevelt in his letter to Senator Samuel Jackson of Indiana, who probably will be chosen chairman of the Democratic National Convention as Roosevelt revealed his stand on the question as to who is to be the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, according to a Washington report received here.

The letter to Jackson by Roosevelt is as follows:

In the light of the probability that you will be chosen chairman of the convention and because I know that many rumors accompany the convention, I am only willing to give you my personal thought on the position of the candidate for Vice-President. I do this at this time because I expect to be away from Washington for the next few days.

The easiest way of putting it is this: I have been associated with Henry Wallace for the past four years as Vice-President; four years as Secretary of Agriculture and a few years before that. I like him and respect him and he is my personal friend. For these reasons, I would personally vote for his renomination if I were delegated to the convention.

At the same time, I do not wish to appear in any way of dictating you at the convention. Obviously, the convention must do the deciding and it should and I know quite well the pro and cons of the choice.

Meanwhile, primary elections were scheduled on Tuesday in two States, Arizona and Montana. The citizens of Arizona will vote for candidates for United States Senator, two congressmen for the Lower House, State officers and Governor. In Montana, the interest will be centered for the race of Governor. There is no race for Senators for both of the Democratic congressmen remain unopposed.

Vice-President Choice Undecided

Domei

LISBON, July 17.—Although President Roosevelt has definitely declared himself ready for a fourth term, mystery still enshrouds the question of who the Democratic Party will select as candidate for Vice-President, as the Democrats are making final preparations for their convention beginning Wednesday, according to a Chicago dispatch.

While Roosevelt's nomination apparently will be unanimous, there are differences of opinion in the Democratic camp concerning the question of the Vice-Presidency candidate.

According to the Associated Press, Henry Wallace, present Vice-President, is a Left Winger and, therefore, is looked upon with disfavor by the representatives from the Southern States. Twenty-four delegates from Virginia have already been instructed to vote against Wallace's nomination.

The Associated Press mentioned names of possible candidates which included John Winant, U.S. Ambassador to England, Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Edward Stettinius, Under-secretary of State, and Henry J. Kaiser, influential shipbuilder.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 18

The defensive battle in the area southwest of Caen and northeast of St. Lo has increased in scale as both sides have thrown fresh forces into the battle. All large-scale enemy attacks southwest of Caen were checked. At one point, the enemy temporarily succeeded in breaking into our positions but he was thrown back in immediate counter-thrusts. Enemy attempts at breaking through, supported by strong artillery fire, were particularly violent in the area northeast of St. Lo. The enemy, after having suffered extremely heavy losses, succeeded in pushing back our lines to the northern fringe of the city.

Our battleplanes supported the defensive fighting of the army in the beachhead. Enemy troop concentrations and artillery emplacements were attacked with telling effect.

In France 167 terrorists and bandits were killed.

The sinking of enemy ships by novel weapons of the German navy, repeatedly mentioned in German war bulletins, is due to the use of torpedoes which are brought close to the enemy by a single man.

V-1 attacks on London are being continued.

In Italy, too, the defensive battle at the focal points is increasing in intensity. The enemy made numerous attacks especially southeast of Leghorn, north and northwest of Volterra, in the area on both sides of Arezzo, as well as south of Ancona. The enemy, however, was only able to gain little ground.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front the Soviets continued their attacks with strong forces east of the upper Bug. All enemy attempts at breaking through were foiled by our divisions in counter-thrusts. In the central sector our troops at several points threw the Soviets back across the river where they had succeeded in getting a foothold on the western bank of the Njemen.

West of Vilna, in the lake district south of Dvinsk, north of the Dvina, in the penetration area of Opochka as well as south of Ostrov, the Soviets also yesterday tried to break through our front. All their attacks collapsed with heavy casualties to the enemy. In the sector north of the Dvina alone 62 enemy tanks were destroyed. Battleplanes further destroyed 37 enemy tanks and more than 300 vehicles. German naval lighters damaged three Soviet gunboats on Lake Peipus.

During the night 37 Soviet aircraft were shot down in aerial combats over Kirkenes in the high north. Thus one-third of the attackers was destroyed.

British aircraft dropped bombs on Berlin last night.

Press Comments

Wednesday, July 19

WE PLEDGE TO SMASH THE ENEMY

ASAHI—Saipan Island has fallen into enemy hands. Grief and rage fill the nation and hostile feeling against the enemy burns in all its fury.

For a full month since the enemy landed on the island on June 15, our Army and Navy forces there fought against tremendous odds in particularly disadvantageous strategic circumstances, in which the enemy alone received reinforcements. Finally all the officers and men under Vice-Admiral Nagumo, supreme commander in that area, Lieutenant-General Saito, commander of the Army force, and Rear-Admiral Tsujimura, commander of the Navy force, went down fighting to the last. All their artillery pieces destroyed and supplies exhausted and armed only with swords and bayonets, they charged into the midst of enemy tanks. Meanwhile, they had made the enemy confess that it was the "toughest fight" he had ever had since the commencement of hostilities. In their spirit of attack we can see the quintessence of the warrior tradition of our nation. The announcement of their end moves us to the depths of our souls.

The object of the enemy in attacking Saipan Island was probably to turn it into a link of its blockade chain so as to cut Greater East Asia waters in two, separating Japan from the resources-bearing regions of the South. With the enemy now in occupation of Saipan it is quite clear that the next step will be air raids on Japan aimed at the destruction of production and breaking of our morale. The raids will not be the farcical things as those on northern Kyushu were but we must be prepared for continuous, unremitting attacks on huge scales. Moreover, the possibility of enemy fleets approaching our shores has grown with the extension of the enemy's airpower over the Pacific.

The war has now taken on a most tense aspect. The enemy is lavishly flinging his men and materials in a three-way offensive from the Central, Southwestern and Northern Pacific. The fall of Saipan has increased the enemy pressure. We must stare the cold facts in the face.

On the other hand, history shows that no victorious nation has ever come through free of local reverses. The blow to us from having, even temporarily, let the enemy take Saipan is no small matter but our conviction of ultimate victory has not been shaken one whit. Rather has our fighting spirit been roused to the highest pitch. Our spirit of defense of our sacred land grows all the stronger and purer for the fires of ordeal it has gone through. Never has our nation fallen in the face of an enemy invasion.

The time has now come to dedicate ourselves and all that we have to the cause of our country. Every man to his post. If we do not do this now, the opportunity will be gone forever.

The enemy is not fighting with much strength in reserve, it should be remembered. He has put forth about all that he can get together and is operating in a manner contrary to his better judgment. He is fretfully impatient and thus he is betraying many strategic defects. Moreover, operating so far from home, he is exposed to many strategic disadvantages. This is our opportunity. It is when the enemy is at the height of his self-conceit and deceptive confidence that we should strike to recover at a blow all that we have lost. Now is the time for us to move in concert with our allies of Greater East Asia to shatter the evil ambition of the enemy.

The order for our general rising has been given. Both in production and fighting we must move forward as never before. It must be borne in mind that it is the strength of our fighting will that will decide the issue.

RISE FOR A SUPREME EFFORT

MAINICHI—The course of fighting on Saipan Island has just been announced by the Imperial Headquarters. For one month since the enemy came attacking in overwhelming numbers, the defenders of the lone island fought with incredible gallantry. The circumstances were such that reinforcements were difficult to send. The enemy commanded a tremendous volume of arms and ammunition. The fury with which the defenders fought is best seen in the enemy reports, which indicate his astonishment, terror and how he was obliged to publish the appalling losses. But the odds were too heavy. Part of our Combined Fleet went to the rescue but it was unable to inflict a crushing blow to the enemy task force.

It is quite possible now that the enemy will deliver simultaneous attacks from the Southwestern Pacific, China and the North. The whole nation must rise up as one man to beat off the enemy. All obstacles must be overcome and renovations enforced without hesitation. A new Navy Minister has been appointed, and the Navy Minister and Chief of the Naval General Staff separated as before. In every way we must rouse ourselves. We must avenge those who fell at Saipan. We must turn Saipan into another Iki and another Tsushima of Mongolian invasion fame. For the freedom of all the nations of Greater East Asia can be secured only when Japan wins the war.

ITALY FOE STOPPED IN LIVORNO SECTOR

Anti-Axis Units Are Prevented From Reaching Dominating Height Positions

Domei

BERLIN, July 18.—The large-scale Anglo-American attack against the Livorno area continued all day yesterday despite the unbearable heat, according to front-line reports.

Strong enemy tank formations repeatedly charged against the German positions but they failed to make a break-through. Toward evening the struggle came to a standstill on the line extending from Perignano to Bucciano.

The enemy offensive was followed by an attack made by several infantry divisions and anti-Axis artillery fire was directed against the zone behind the German line. However, the enemy was frustrated by concentrated German artillery fire which prevented the anti-Axis forces from reaching the dominating height positions.

Another focal point was in the Adriatic sector where anti-Axis formations supported by British tanks renewed their attack from the direction of Osimo. After bitter fighting, during the course of which grave losses were inflicted on the Polish troops, German rear-guards evacuated Offagno and established positions at a point two kilometers north of that town where the attackers were stopped. Altogether 23 British tanks were knocked out during the battle.

Meanwhile, enemy pressure continued unabated in the entire area between the upper Tiber and the Ligurian coast without, however, disturbing German disengagement movements.

As during the preceding days, the German lines were withdrawn only a few kilometers in the Arezzo area north of Poggibonsi and Volterra, while enemy spearheads were checked and hammered.

With the Etruscan Apennine now barring the advance of the enemy troops from the Arezzo basin to the sources of the Tiber, it is expected that the impact of the Anglo-American attacks will be shifted from the central sector to the western sector.

It is reckoned that within the next few days, the enemy will concentrate his forces for an attack on the Pisa-Florence line or the lower reaches of the Arno.

ANTI-AXIS TO DISCUSS WORLD SECURITY ORGAN

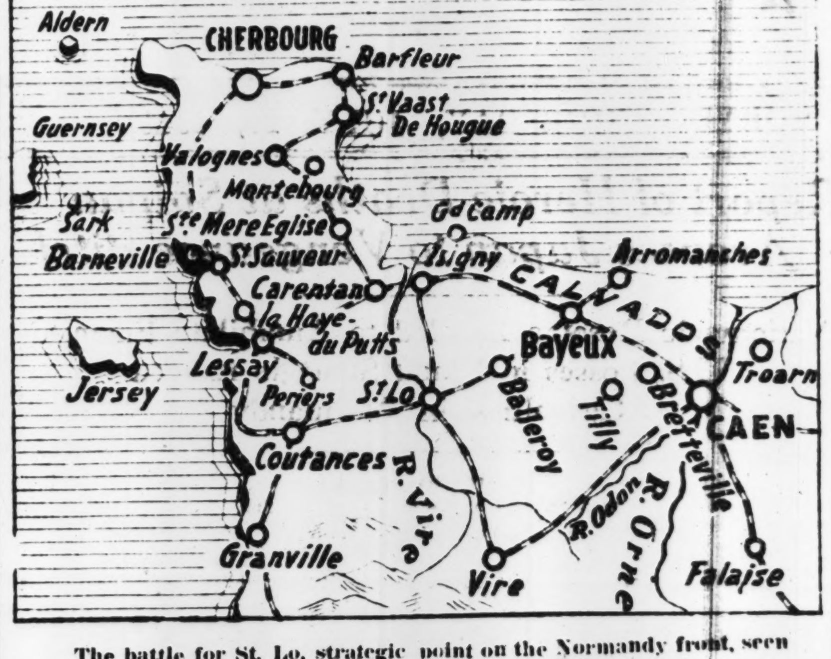
Preliminary Meet to Be Held Early in August Among 4 Powers, Hull Says

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 18.—A preliminary conference to discuss the organization of a world security agency will be held in Washington, probably beginning early in August, it was stated by Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, according to a Washington dispatch. The meeting was called by Secretary Hull as the result of an agreement among the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking in Moscow last fall. The four powers, at that time, agreed to hold a conference on a world security organization at the earliest possible moment. All four powers will be present at the conference, Secretary Hull said, but "Russian and Chinese representatives will not participate in the same meeting."

Commenting on this, the Associated Press said, "This decision of the Russians shows the continuation of the Soviet policy against actions which might prejudice Russian neutrality in the Pacific war."

On Normandy Front



The battle for St. Lo, strategic point on the Normandy front, seen above, is rapidly approaching a climax and the American forces in this sector are paying heavily in men and material for every meter of ground gained.

SOVIET ONSLAUGHTS RESISTED STRONGLY

Germans in Bug Area Repulse Attackers; Red Army's Aim Is Drive on Lemberg

Domei

BERLIN, July 18.—Heavy Soviet attacks on the northern wing of the southern front considerably increased in ferocity on the fourth day of the large-scale offensive.

At the extreme northern wing near Kovel, the expected outflanking attacks have not as yet been launched, but the assaults made from the Lutsk and Tarnopol areas are developing into large-scale offensives.

West of Tarnopol and in the Lutsk area embittered Soviet mass attacks continued yesterday. The Soviets aim to break through the German front and push on to Lemberg.

The Soviets concentrated rifle and tank formations, but were only able to make slight gains at a few points which enabled them draw nearer to the upper course of the Bug River where German defenders are stubbornly holding their positions. In determined counter-thrusts the Germans repeatedly threw the Red Army forces back to their original positions and mopped up the remnants.

The battle aiming at the encirclement of Lemberg and the outflanking of the entire German southern army for the time being has developed into a war of attrition in which the Soviets so far have not scored any success.

On the central front, the southernmost Soviet attacking column is fighting its way toward the Brest-Litovsk area north of the Pripet and the Dnieper-Bug canal, but was stopped a few kilometers west of Pinsk.

Further to the north, strong pressure is being exerted against the southern sector of the German front west of the Szezara River which protects the German position at Bialystock west of Volkovysk.

In the adjacent sector, the German position runs essentially along the Niemen River. Very fierce fighting is in full swing there. Between Gredno and Kovno, the Soviet forces are trying to force a crossing and to form bridgeheads on the western bank. A particularly fierce battle is raging in the river bend east of Mariampol where fresh German reserves held up the Soviet spearheads and also shattered their bases formed on the western side of the river.

The attack on Kovno has not yet been opened, but considerable troop concentrations northwest of Vilna indicate that this attack is pending.

Meanwhile, fighting in the lake region between Utena and Drissa continues to be exceptionally heavy. The Soviets repeatedly attempted to force an advance in order to attack Dvinsk from the south. German units manning this powerful position, however, shattered these attempts, destroying 62 Soviet tanks in this sector alone.

British War Cost High

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 18.—Sir John Anderson, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, is spending £13,250,000 daily for war, he made public today before the House of Commons who at the same time proposed a new credit of £1,000,000,000, according to a London dispatch.

Portugal Restricts Lighting

Domei

LISBON, July 18.—The reduction of public lighting by 50 per cent and the prohibiton of shop window illumination after closing hours has now also been extended to northern Portugal by order of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. These restrictions had already been introduced in the southern part of the country.

U.S. CHINA AIR UNITS DEALT GREAT BLOW

Japanese Blast 550 Enemy Aircraft in 2 Months; Desperation Grips Foe

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 16.—In the period of more than two months which has elapsed since the battle for the annihilation of the American air force in China began, it increased suddenly in severity following the attack made by Japanese Air Units on the Suichwan airfield, our Wild Eagles shot down, damaged, or set afire as many as 550 enemy planes.

These results are the more remarkable because the Wild Eagles had to operate under exceedingly unfavorable weather conditions. Their vigorous fighting spirit, the ingenuity of their planning, and the technical skill at their command were responsible for the success with which they overcame all difficulties.

The capture of Hengyang airfield by the Japanese Forces early in the present campaign opened a phase marked by a sudden tremendous increase in Japanese pressure against the enemy's air force in China.

All that the enemy could hope to do under the circumstances was to resist in the manner of a rat at bay. In fact it threatened to launch counter-attacks. Thus it came about that with B-29 bombers the enemy came to attack Kyushu.

It had been known in Japan for some time that America was pushing preparations for an attack on Japan Proper from continental bases sometime in May or June. As Japan was fully prepared to deal with any air attack there is no element of wonder about the failure of the American raid on Kyushu.

It is reasonable to believe that the principal reason for the failure of the Kyushu raid is that the use of B-29 bombers which were to be the trump card in the enemy's hand, was premature.

A marked difference is seen between the attitude of America regarding the use of B-29's and the attitude of Germany concerning the employment of the V-1, a new weapon which was put to effective use in actual warfare after mature deliberation.

The very fact that the Americans launched the bombing attack on Kyushu at a time when they should have held the B-29's in reserve and before they had solved the problem of securing adequate supplies of fuel reveals that they had been forced by desperation to act.

Umezu Is Appointed New Chief-of-Staff In Vital Army Shift

(Continued From Page 1)

or in tactics at the Army Staff College, a brigade commander, president of a military telegraph school, a departmental head of the Army General Staff, a divisional commander from March, 1937, Commander of the Expeditionary Forces to Central China in December of the same year and Inspector-General of Military Education and a member of the Supreme War Council from November, 1939.

Lieutenant-General Sugawara, born in Nagasaki Prefecture, graduated from the Army Staff College in 1919 and successively served as a sectional chief of the Army Aviation Headquarters, Chief of the Aviation Group, a commander of an Army unit in China and from 1939 president of the Shimoshizu Military Aviation School. Then he was appointed Chief of the Home Army Group and subsequently Chief of the China Army Group. In May of this year, he was appointed the first Assistant Inspector-General of Military Aviation and concurrently Assistant Director of Army Aviation Headquarters.

ECONOMIC TURMOIL GRIPS SOUTH ITALY

People Pay Dearly for Badoglio Treachery as Prices Soar and Traffic Suspended

Domei

LISBON, July 16.—Declaring that black market transactions, coupled with the sharp rise in commodity prices, have practically paralyzed economic activities in Rome, the Rome correspondent of the Spanish newspaper A.B.C. pointed out that due to the inactivity and lack of measures on the part of the anti-Axis military authorities following the occupation of Rome, the rehabilitation work in that city is making very slow progress.

His report follows:

"As a result of the treacherous act of Badoglio, the Italians are paying dearly to the anti-Axis army. Numerous Italians, who sought refuge in Rome, are unable to return home due to the suspension of traffic. Foodstuff conditions have improved slightly, but the shortage is still being felt everywhere. Despite the frantic efforts of the authorities to suppress speculation, commodity prices are rising continuously. The general lack of faith in the lira note is hampering individual enterprises, while the monetary situation is becoming aggravated due to the issuance of a large amount of paper notes by the anti-Axis army authorities."

Also denouncing the importance of the military administration authorities, the New Statesman & Nation of London declared that the food situation in Rome as well as in southern Italy is hopeless. Corruption is increasing; commodity prices are exorbitant, asserted this journal. Whereas, before the occupation of southern Italy, one kilogram of meat cost 70 liras, today, it costs as much as 300 liras, while macaroni which sold for three liras per kilogram last August, now sells at 240 liras, it was pointed out.

Hunan Government Moved

Domei

LISBON, July 19.—The seat of the Chungking Provincial government of Hunan has been moved to Yuanling in the western section of the Province and temporary government offices have been established there, according to U.P. dispatches from Chungking. Previous to the fall of Changsha on June 18 the Hunan government had withdrawn from the city.

Owens Given Post

Domei

LISBON, July 17.—The appointment of Brigadier-General Ray Owens, former Commander of the U.S. 13th Air Force, as Deputy Chief of the U.S. Air Staff was announced by the War Department today, according to a Washington dispatch. Owens is 53 years old and a native of Missouri.

Two Secret Meetings Scheduled to Solve V-1 Issue, Says Eden

Domei

LISBON, July 18.—Answering the strong demands for a secret session on the flying bomb, Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, today told the House of Commons that the War Cabinet had decided that no good purpose would be served by a secret debate in the House on the V-1, according to a London dispatch. Eden said however, that there would be a meeting of certain members of the House over which Home Secretary Herbert Morrison would preside to deal with the problems of the civilian population and also another seperate meeting for dealing with counter-measures attended by the Air Minister and Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply. Both meetings would be secret.

SHORTAGE OF COAL IN ENGLAND SERIOUS

Statistics Show Output and Miners Employed Far Below Peace-Time Figures

Domei

ZURICH, July 17.—The British coal supply situation still remains critical and the House of Commons in the near future will again deal with this problem, according to the London correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

The last official statistics showed that the present coal output was far below the average peace-time production and that the number of miners employed were considerably below the usual figure although the authorities have tried to solve this problem by allotting to the mines young men of military age, the correspondent said.

He pointed out that the situation was particularly serious in view of the fact that coal deliveries to European countries had been resumed.

The correspondent recalled that in 1938, 781,700 miners were employed while in 1943 only 703,800 were employed in the mines despite the use of young men of military age. Moreover, in 1943 the output per capita averaged annually 274.8 tons compared to 290 to 300 tons during prewar days.

Since coal exports to the continent must be treated on the same basis as supplies for the machinery of war, strict rationing in England will be inevitable in the absence of a considerable increase in coal production. However, as stricter rationing is deemed politically undesirable by large sections of Parliament, the fourthcoming debate on the coal supply question in the House of Commons is expected to be heated.

390 VEHICLES LOST BY SOVIET FORCES

Reich Air Forces Inflict Big Material Losses on Eastern and Finnish Fronts

Domei

BERLIN, July 17.—The destruction of 390 Soviet vehicles, 29 guns and 12 tanks in addition to numerous cars, guns and tanks damaged by German fighter-bombers and battleplanes operating against various focal points of the central and southern sectors on the Eastern Front and on the Finnish Front have been confirmed for certain by the latest frontline reports.

At Sokal situated 70 kilometers north of Lwow, German battleplanes bombed and machine-gunned from low altitude considerable Soviet forces which had penetrated the German advanced lines. In this region, eight Soviet tanks, one gun and 100 tanks were destroyed in addition to numerous other tanks damaged. Soviet infantry and cavalry formations also suffered severe casualties.

In the battle area east and southeast of Grodno as well as west of Vilna, Soviet mechanized forces were the main targets of the attacking German battleplanes which destroyed an important bridge north of Grodno in addition to two tanks, 15 guns and 40 vehicles destroyed.

The third focal point of attack was in the northern section of the central sector at Opotshka, northeast of Drissa on the Dvina, and west of Utena, where extremely strong German air squadrons hurled themselves in low-altitude attacks against the targets. At least 250 Soviet vehicles, 13 guns and two tanks were destroyed.

Formations of the Soviet air force too appeared in considerable number over the battle area and during aerial engagements 87 of them were destroyed.

Also from the Finnish Front, German fliers reported the destruction of two bridges, one at Viipuri and another at Aeyraepaeae, both important Soviet supply bases, resulting in paralyzing the traffic there.

During the past 24 hours, nine Soviet planes were shot down on the Finnish Front in addition to 17 brought down Saturday by Finnish flak guns.

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95 SEAMEN TO GET MEDALS OF MERIT

Better Treatment for Them Also Decided by Cabinet, Reveals Board of Information

On the occasion of the fourth Marine Day today, medals of meritorious service will be presented to 95 seamen at the conference hall of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications at 9 a.m.

The seamen receiving the medals have given long years of service in the first line of marine transportation and have achieved excellent records. Some have risked the dangers of the seas in the discharge of their marine transportation duties and attained deeds of distinguished merit. Among these men might be mentioned Yomikichi Kubota, chief engineer of the Yamashita Kisen Company, who at the age of 73 years is still active in the first line of marine transportation.

Also at various Marine Transportation Departments in the districts, 660 seamen with records of 30 years service, 13 companies connected with harbor facilities and 293 men of meritorious service in the Navy will receive commendations today.

Due to the intensification of the war situation, the mission of seamen, who have to fulfill their duties in the submarine-infested seas and under the rampancy of enemy aircraft, has increasingly become important of late. In view of this fact, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications had decided to stabilize further their position and to accord them unusually better treatment, and referred the matter to Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. The matter was unanimously approved and decided by all the Cabinet members present, and the Board of Information subsequently announced as follows at 3 p.m. on Wednesday:

"In view of the heavy responsibility shouldered by the seamen who directly participate in the fighting in cooperation with the Army and Navy and have to risk their lives in sea transport in the present war, the regular Cabinet meeting on Tuesday decided as follows: In consideration of the heavy responsibility of the seamen in wartime, proper measures will be taken for treating seamen as Government officials during the duration of the War of Greater East Asia, thus elevating their public status and enabling them successfully to pursue their duties."

This measure applies to all the seamen (including reserves) aboard the State-operated ships, and is expected to be put into practice by about the middle of September. It is further stated that the Ministry of Transportation and Communications will give a wide increase in the salaries and allowances of the seamen and that it is also pushing on preparations for fixing their uniforms.

PEACE RETURNS ALONG TAISHAN WATER-ROUTE

Long Streams of Chinese People Seen Returning to Their Former Homes

Domei

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 18.—Peace is already reigning in the zone where the National Volunteer Army Corps under the command of General Ou Te-ching is heartily cooperating with the Japanese Forces in South China. Flags of the National Government of China and Japan fluttering side by side clearly indicate the return of peace in the region along the waterway between Taishan and Sanfu in Kwangtung Province.

Since the establishment of the Taishan headquarters of the Volunteer Army Corps, long streams of Chinese refugees have been seen returning to their homes. In the meantime the Volunteer Corps has been very active in establishing a system of self-government in the above area.

On July 5 the Hsien government of Taishan was established, followed by the opening of the Hsien government office in Kaiping. On July 8 police bureaus were created at Taishan, Changshafu, Chiuhai and Hsinchang. On July 15, in celebration of the establishment of the Hsien government of Taishan, a mass meeting was held at Chiuhai in which 500 representatives from villages, the Volunteer Corps and the Japanese Forces took part.

Takes Over New Post

Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama (right), newly appointed Inspector-General of Military Education, taking over the post on Wednesday from his predecessor General Otozo Yamada who has been appointed Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Ambassador to Manchoukuo.

BURMESE MISSION ARRIVES IN MANILA

Visitors Welcomed by Mayor Guintò; Dr. Ba Han Calls On President Laurel

Domei

MANILA, July 18.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that the Burmese Special Research Commission, headed by Dr. Ba Han, which is making an inspection tour of the countries of Greater East Asia, arrived in Manila yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Ba Han and his suite were welcomed by Mayor Leon Guinto of Manila, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Emilio Abello and other high-ranking Filipino and Japanese officials.

The Ministry announced the full program of activities prepared for the mission.

Meanwhile, the members of the Burmese Mission today began their busy program.

Following the survey tour of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the mission will make first-hand observation of conditions in the Philippines, including fields of national planning, natural resources, agriculture, mining, finance, banking and public education.

Led by Dr. Ba Han, the mission this morning made courtesy calls on high Government offices of the Republic. At 9:30 a.m. the mission called on Minister of Foreign Affairs Claro M. Recto, where Dr. Ba Han solicited audience with the President. Accompanied by the Chief Protocol Officer of the Foreign Office, the mission called on President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan at 10:30 a.m.

Calls on the Speaker of the National Assembly and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court rounded out the mission's program for the morning.

Meanwhile, all preparations for facilitating the work of the mission were completed by the Philippine Inter-Ministry Joint Commission. The Inter-Ministry Commission is under the chairmanship of Dr. Francisco Africa, Consultant on international cultural relations.

SOUND FOODSTUFF SETUP ENJOYED BY MANCHOUKUO

Amount of Cereals Marketed During 1943-44 Crop Year Surpasses Goal

Domei

HSINKING, July 18.—The Manchoukuo Farm Products Corporation announced that the total amount of grains and other produce marketed during the first three-quarters of the 1943-44 crop year ending in September reached 104.7 per cent of the estimated goal, showing a favorable increase of 5.7 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The rate of gross purchases by the Corporation is expected to be favorable for the remaining months of the year, namely, July, August, and September. Statistics of the marketed amount of the respective products as of the end of June are as follows: barley, 144.9 per cent; oats 144.9 per cent; kaoliang, Indian corn, and millet, 141.1 per cent, and unhulled wheat, 104.7 per cent. A tally indicates that all these cereals surpassed their estimated goals.

The marketed amount of soya beans and the seeds from which oil is extracted was 87.4 per cent and 72.1 per cent respectively. Surveyed according to districts, the marketed rate of cereals from the respective provinces follows: North Hsingan, 171.5 per cent; 13 regions including Peian, Lungkiang, Pinkiang, Kirin, Antung, Mukden, and Tunghua each topping the 100 per cent goal.

AFGHANISTAN CALM OVER EUROPE WAR

Few Signs of Wartime Atmosphere Seen in Kabul, Dr. Watanabe Discloses

Domei

HSINKING, July 18.—That very little effect of the war now being waged on the European Continent is felt in Afghanistan was revealed by Dr. Hiroshi Watanabe, who for seven years was attached to the Japanese Legation in Afghanistan as medical adviser.

Dr. Watanabe arrived here recently via Siberia on his way to Tokyo and gave an interview at a local hotel where he is presently staying.

Throughout his stay in Afghanistan, Dr. Watanabe resided in Kabul. In that city, he said, there were very few signs of a wartime atmosphere. Commodity prices had gone up several times as compared with prewar days but not to the extent of causing inconvenience to daily life. The people, Dr. Watanabe said, take an interest in the war only so far as to follow developments in the military situation through daily war reports.

He disclosed that the stoppage of imports from Japan and the resultant increase of high-priced American products on the Afghanistan market was meeting with the people's disapproval. As one example of high-priced American products, Dr. Watanabe pointed out that materials for children's clothing were so poor in quality that the prints fade out with only one washing.

Concerning the attitude of the Indian residents, Dr. Watanabe said that most of them harbor a strong anti-British feeling and are awaiting the day of India's liberation through the assistance of Japan. He declared that the Indians are showing a very friendly attitude toward the Japanese residents and that the people of Afghanistan, who all harbor anti-British sentiments, however, are extremely careful not to cause unnecessary disturbance to foreign residents.

LARGER OUTPUT OF IRON, STEEL URGED BY TAKEBE

Head of General Affairs Board Of Manchoukuo Sees Vital Purpose to Aid Japan

Domei

MUKDEN, July 18.—Emphasizing the vital role of Manchoukuo in increasing wartime productive power of Japan to enable the latter to attain final victory in the present global struggle, Rokuzo Takebe, Director of the General Affairs Board, in a press interview urged all the people to collaborate in the nation's effort to further increase the iron and steel production.

He declared that every effort should be made to produce more than the fixed amount of iron and steel which is possible only through the whole-hearted cooperation of the people in mobilizing transportation, foodstuffs, labor power and essential raw materials for production purposes.

He asserted that constant watch must be maintained over all production phase in order to eliminate the bottlenecks as soon as they are discovered and that continued efforts are being made to find effective ways and means to cope with bottlenecks impeding the iron and steel production.

Mr. Takebe also stated that he intends to undertake a joint survey of production phases with local officials besides holding discussions with them to maintain smooth production of these vital war materials.

BRAVERY IS LAUDED OF MARIANAS' HERO

Late Vice-Admiral Nagumo's Whole Existence Was Centered on Service to State

The heroic spirit of the late Vice-Admiral Chuichi Nagumo, Supreme Commander in the Marianas Area, will inspire the entire nation to redoubled efforts, said Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara, a classmate of the late Vice-Admiral. Speaking of Vice-Admiral Nagumo on Tuesday, Vice-Admiral Tsukahara commented as follows:

"Vice-Admiral Nagumo was stationed on Saipan Island as the Supreme Commander in the Marianas Area and met his gallant death as a result of the enemy's invasion of that Island. The late Vice-Admiral Nagumo was a native of Yonezawa and we were classmates through the Naval Academy and the Navy Staff College. We were very intimate and I must say that he was an exemplary warrior.

"A possessor of a keen intellect and of excellent scholastic record, he was a man of intrepidity, fortitude and action. Leaving all private matters to his wife, Vice-Admiral Nagumo's whole existence was centered on service to the nation. Blunt and unaffected he was a true warrior. Warm-hearted but firm in the discharge of his obligations, the Vice-Admiral well deserves the name of a great commander. He commanded the full and unstinted respect of his colleagues.

"With the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, Vice-Admiral Nagumo achieved a record of brilliant achievements. In this respect I regret that the time has not yet arrived for me to make public in detail the wonderful deeds accomplished by him. His glorious achievements in the entire Pacific area are of immortal worth.

"In connection with the present operations, I frequently received reports from the Vice-Admiral. I could discern in his attitude the characteristic composure and unruffled calm. I felt extremely reassured.

"While he dealt the enemy a heavy loss of 15,000 (the actual loss must exceed this figure as this is the announcement released by the enemy) our forces gradually exhausted its fighting strength and the intrepid Commander had charged fearlessly into the enemy line and met his gallant end.

"The death of the Vice-Admiral was a splendid one, as befits the end of a true fighting man. According to what I have learnt from telegrams, when the last phase of the battle arrived, he took care to put all affairs in order, designated all the points against which his officers and men were to charge, toasted 'Long may His Imperial Majesty reign' with the sake granted by His Majesty the Emperor, offering invocations that the people behind the lines may be roused to the highest pitch of endeavor and that his country may emerge victorious, and, smiling, led his officers and men in a gallant charge into the midst of the enemy positions.

"I can picture in my mind's eye his intrepid figure as he led that charge and thoughts of vengeance irrepressibly well up within me.

"The Vice-Admiral is now gone to the lasting sorrow of all those who had known him, but his spirit lives on, his spirit which is the traditional spirit of our Navy. His deified soul will forever guard our country and watch over us in the Pacific. Let me offer my heartfelt condolences and at the same time let me express my firm conviction of ultimate victory."

JAVA'S GOVERNORS NAMED

Kihara, Yoshie Given New Posts; Hasegawa Made Mayor

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 17.—Following the appointment of Yoshio Ichibangase, Governor of Priangan Province, to the post of chairman of the Plantation Owners' Association, other changes in the governorships of Java have been made.

The new appointments include the following: "Enji Kihara, Governor of Kediri Province, to the post of Governor of Priangan Province; Katsuho Yoshie, Mayor of the Djakarta Special Municipality as Governor of Kediri Province; and Shigeo Hasegawa, Chief of the Internal Affairs of Surabaya as Mayor of the Djakarta Special Municipality.

Obituary

Count Hisanori Shimazu, Master of Ceremonies and private secretary to the Lord Keeper of Privy Seal, died of bronchitis at Tokyo Hospital on July 13. He was 51 years old.

Tadatoshi Tamefuchi, 42, Secretary of the Munitions Ministry, died of illness on Monday. He served in the now defunct Commerce and Industry Ministry as a staff member of the Fiber Bureau of the Ministry. In spite of his illness, he devoted himself to the enhancement of industrial and commercial enterprises as well as the stabilization of economic structure in North China.

F.I.C. REVEALS CASUALTIES

297 Seamen Killed, Wounded Against U.S. Air, Sea Raids

Domei

HANOI, July 19.—Losses of ships and personnel sustained by the French Indo-China fleet since the start of the current war up to the present in defending the water traffic in the northern and southern seas around the country against American aircraft and submarine activities, were recently announced by the Government-General of French Indo-China.

According to the announcement, the navy sustained casualties including nine officers and 141 petty officers killed in action or missing, one officer and 23 petty officers wounded, 96 crew members killed or missing and 27 wounded. The Francis Garnier and seven other vessels were sunk or damaged, it was further announced.

OUR ARMY DISTRIBUTES SALT TO POOR CHINESE

Chungking Provision Depot Is Taken by Nippon Unit in Chaling, Hsiuhsien Drives

By J. TAKAYANAGI
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE HUNAN FRONT, July 17.—The Japanese Army Unit which had captured, among other trophies of war, thousands of tons of salt from the enemy's provision depot in the course of the Chaling and Hsiuhsien operations has decided to distribute the precious and valuable foodstuff to the impoverished Chinese farmers of the area free of charge.

Salt is the most vital asset of the Chinese farmers living so far inland but the laboriously-accumulated wealth had to be abandoned along with other foodstuffs, houses and other property because the ruthless Chungking army authorities ordered them to evacuate and in their absense burnt their houses and seized their foodstuffs.

The villagers were wandering in the neighboring mountains on the verge of starvation when the Japanese moved in and captured the salt dump. At once they proclaimed that the salt would be distributed among the inhabitants entirely gratis. The inhabitants are expressing the greatest joy over their incredible good fortune.

CHINA'S MONTHLY BUDGET TOTALS 600,000,000 YUAN

Vice-Minister of Finance, Chen, Says Sharp Increase in Taxes Will Be Avoided

Domei

NANKING, July 17.—Chen Chihshih, Vice-Minister of Finance of the National Government of China, during a press conference today disclosed that the monthly budget for the second half of this year will total more than 600,000,000 yuan, of which large proportions will be appropriated for the maintenance of public peace and order, improved treatment of Government officials, and expansion of model peace zones.

Vice-Minister Chen declared that in order to maintain the sound financial position of the Government, the spending program will be based chiefly on tax revenues for its source. However, he stated that a sharp increase in taxes will be avoided. He pointed out that tax receipts have steadily increased and already, 120,000,000 yuan of the special consumption tax have been collected within one month after it had been put into effect.

Regarding the circulation of the 500 yuan Central Reserve Bank note, Vice-Minister Chen explained that it was circulated in order to facilitate business transactions in Hwaihai Province by giving due consideration to the current exchange rate of 500 yuan in CRB and 100 in FRB notes. He said that no ill-effects whatsoever will be brought about through this, and pointed to the fact that the Central Reserve Bank holds 60 per cent of the circulated sum as a reserve fund.

DEATH NOTICE

Am 15ten Juni 6 Uhr fruh verschied unerwartet nach Kurzem schweren Leiden mein inniggeliebter, herzensguter, unvergesslicher Vater im 85 Lebensjahr.

Johann Reinhold Borian
Im diesen Schmerz
Frau Elsa von Janowsky

Die Einascherung fand in aller Stille statt.

PLANS TO UP IRON OUTPUT IN CONTINENT ARE STUDIED

Conference Is Held by East Asia Ministry; Fujihara And Aoki Attend

The Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry held a conference in connection with measures to increase the output of iron in North China and Mengchiang at 10 a.m. on Wednesday at the official residence of Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, at which Ginjiro Fujihara, Minister of State, was the central figure. Mr. Fujihara had recently returned from his inspection trip in Chosen, Manchoukuo and North China.

Also present at the meeting were the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the heads of the General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Iron and Copper Department of the Munitions Ministry and of the Tokyo Office of the Chosen Government-General, the presidents of the Japan Iron Manufacturing, Japan Iron Tube Manufacturing and Nakayama Iron Manufacturing companies and representatives from the North China Development, North China Iron Manufacturing, Manchoukuo Iron Manufacturing, Lungyen Iron Manufacturing, Mongolia Industrial Development, Sansei Sangyo and Keilan Iron Manufacturing companies.

Various measures of aid from the Japanese side regarding means to increase the output of iron in North China and Mengchiang were discussed.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COOK, female, experienced with European cooking, age over 25, except "Ginosha". Good salary. Apply Box No. 133, Nippon Times, Tokyo. (Shiba Kokumin Kinro Doin-sho No. 68).

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

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ELECTRIC FAN with revolving head; RCA Victor radio-phonograph, 8 tubes; and Remington typewriter, desk model. Apply Box No. 129, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RONSON or Dunhill lighter in good condition. Apply Box No. 132, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAILING BOAT, in Hakone lake, with complete equipment. Apply to Furuya Hotel, Hakone-machi, Kanagawa-ken.

Wanted to Buy

MEN'S stockings, any kind. Please state price to Box No. 131, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Exchange

ROYAL noiseless portable typewriter, 1940 model and golf set. Cash or trade with radiophone. Apply Box No. 128, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 3653.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Room 851 (8th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-[illegible].

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call at appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are [illegible] among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku Tel. Shiba 43-3767.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukuda M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2290.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 8 chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store or street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0318.

General

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office. 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3801, 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Typewriting done in Japanese type. Repairing, cleaning and also accessories.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court for its respective vessels separately within thirty days from the day following this notification published by the "Official Gazette."

July 20, 1944
SASEBO PRIZE COURT

Case Number	Type of Vessel	Name of vessel	Nationality	Owners
676	Houseboat	Nora Malone	British	(British) Nora Toeg
677	"	Mavis	Portuguese	(Portuguese) Hazel Harvey (da Costa) (Lucy Barrett da Costa) (Japanese) [illegible]
678	"	Kate Mary	Danish	(Danish) E. D. Lindstrom
679	"	Sandy	"	(Danish) [illegible]
680	"	Nailer	British	(British) Harris
681	"	Nailer II	"	(") B. W. Cole
682	"	Hester	"	(") T. W. Chandler
683	"	Annie G.	"	(") G. Quigley
684	Yacht	Marion	"	(") Unknown (Member of the Shanghai Yacht Club)
685	"	Daphne	"	(") T. S. Kenyon
686	"	Karin	Swedish	(Swedish) Mary [illegible]
687	"	Dragonfly	British	(British) Prewitt
688	"	Lancastria	"	(") Unknown (Member of the Shanghai Yacht Club)
689	"	Kisja	Danish	(Danish) Trolle Herluf Christian
691	"	Sunlee	British	(British) E. F. Piper
692	"	Garrick	"	(") C. W. Smith
693	"	Vera	"	(") Victor Sassoon
694	"	Dorothy	"	(") "
695	"	Leda	"	(") H. C. Robbertis or R. Lock
696	"	Lily	Polish	(Polish) V. Mermel
697	"	Sea Gull	American	(American) Anderson Myer
698	"	Catharine	"	(") Shanghai Building Co.
699	"	Zuleika	British	(British) Webb or Clavering
700	Steam-Launch	Unknown m [Length 5.60] [Width 1.70] [Depth 0.70]	Unknown	Unknown
701	"	m [Length 5.40] [Width 1.35] [Depth 0.40]	"	"
702	Houseboat	Flora	Iraq	(Iraq) I. A. Toeg
707	Cargo-Passenger Boat	[illegible] (Siantan)	British	(British) China Navigation Company, Ltd.
708	"	[illegible] (Shiad)	"	(") "
709	"	江 和 (Kiang Wo)	"	(") Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.
710	"	新 昌 和 (Hsin Chang Wo)	"	(") "
711	"	[illegible] 和 (Kia Wo)	"	(") "
712	Oil Barge	美 孚 (Mei Foo)	American	(American) Standard Vacuum Oil Company
713	"	美 [illegible] (Mei Lo)	"	(") "
714	Tugboat	君 山	British	(British) China Navigation Company, Ltd.
715	"	常 寧 (Chang Ning)	"	(") "
716	"	[illegible] (Cheng Ling)	"	(") "
717	"	[illegible]	"	(") Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.
718	"	[illegible] 步	"	(") China Navigation Company, Ltd.
719	"	[illegible]	"	(") "
720	"	怡 和 1	"	(") (Jardine, Matheson & Company)
721	Oil Barge	[illegible]	American	(American) Standard Vacuum Oil Company
722	Lighter	太 57 (50 tons)	British	(British) 太古洋行 (Butterfield & Swire)
723	"	怡 31 (310 tons)	"	(") 怡和洋行 (Jardine, Matheson & Company)
724	Oil Barge	太 32 (210 tons)	"	(") 太古洋行 (Butterfield & Swire)
725	Lighter	怡 9 (170 tons)	"	(") 怡和洋行 (Jardine, Matheson & Company)
726	"	太 D5 (35 tons)	"	(") 太古洋行 (Butterfield & Swire)
727	"	太 23 (240 tons)	"	(") "
728	"	太 (D) 10 (35 tons)	"	(") "
729	"	太 D4 (42 tons)	"	(") "
730	"	太 5 (150 tons)	"	(") "
731	"	太 2 (210 tons)	"	(") "
732	"	太 D1 (47 tons)	"	(") "
733	"	太 6 (45 tons)	"	(") "
734	"	太 D3 (46 tons)	"	(") "
735	"	太 38 (46 tons)	"	(") "
736	"	太 32 (35 tons)	"	(") "
737	"	太 D9 (35 tons)	"	(") "
738	"	太 21 (210 tons)	"	(") "
739	"	太 12 (150 tons)	"	(") "
740	"	太 D7 (35 tons)	"	(") "
741	"	太 D2 (35 tons)	"	(") "
742	"	太 33 (35 tons)	"	(") "
743	"	怡 14 (310 tons)	"	(") 怡和洋行 (Jardine, Matheson & Company)
744	"	怡 10 (310 tons)	"	(") "
745	"	太 3 (150 tons)	"	(") 太古洋行 (Butterfield & Swire)
746	"	太 4 (150 tons)	"	(") "
770	Tugboat	怡 2 (25 tons)	"	(") 怡和洋行 (Jardine, Matheson & Company)
771	Lighter	太 9 (210 tons)	"	(") 太古洋行 (Butterfield & Swire)
772	"	No. 2 (130 tons)	"	(") 太古洋行 or 怡和洋行 (Jardine, Matheson & Company)
773	"	太 51 (35 tons)	"	(") 太古洋行 (Butterfield & Swire)
774	"	太 55 (35 tons)	"	(")

There was no Captain for all the above-mentioned vessels.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, July 20, 1944

Marine Day

Today the nation observes Marine Day, a day dedicated to the heroic seafarers who man the ships that ply East Asia's vital supply lanes. The day is set aside to remind the nation of the vital task of Japan's merchant mariners which is equally as important as the fighting of the armed forces, and to call attention to the quiet everyday heroism of these men which does not come often to the public's attention.

The mission of the grim, silent men who man the merchant vessels is not spectacular. They do not pursue the enemy in the skies like the airmen, they do not come to grips with the enemy like the ground forces, they do not cut through the waves in sleek men-of-war like the navy men. On former luxury liners, freighters and smoky former tramps, the merchant mariners perform their duties of carrying vital supplies to feed the production centers at home or to supply the fighting men at the front. They do not strike directly at the enemy, nevertheless their mission is one of utmost importance in the nation's war effort. Fighting must be supported by production and production must be supported by a steady flow of supplies. The men of the merchant marine keep up the flow of materials to and from the centers of production.

Though the duties of the men of the merchant marine are not primarily those of fighting, still the hardships they must overcome are often greater than those of the men engaged on the actual firing line. Their ships may carry guns, but such guns are but puny weapons compared to the bomb, the shell, the mine and the torpedo with which they are assaulted by the enemy. The strain is greater, because their fight against the enemy while they are on the seas must often be passive, not active. They must avoid the enemy, they must make port with their precious cargoes at all cost, for only by doing so can they make harder and more telling the blows delivered by their fighting comrades against the enemy.

They must avoid discovery, must run from battle. But riding the waves on ships built for trade, not fighting, through waters infested by enemy submarines and under skies buzzing with enemy bombers, these men of the merchant marine are possessed of a courage unsurpassed by any. From the captain of a merchantman down to the lowliest seamen, each is as fully a defender of the nation as the man in military or naval uniform.

So today the nation salutes its heroes of the merchant marine, silent men of courage, suppliers of the nation's industries that forge the weapons of war, valiant, uncomplaining men who go through all the dangers of war without the full rewards or satisfaction of fighting.

Gandhi's Proposal

The failure of the British Government to take up Mahatma Gandhi's latest proposal for the establishment of a "national government" in India is a clear indication of its lack of faith. Not only is it opposed to giving complete independence to India but it has now given proof of its intention not to grant even a modicum of real freedom to the Indian people.

Gandhi, in his proposal made last Saturday, did not ask for complete freedom nor for the withdrawal of the British from India. What he asked for, in a spirit of conciliation, was the creation of a "national government" which would have full control over civil administration. The matter of military defense Gandhi was willing to leave temporarily in the hands of the British.

Constructive and generous though this compromise plan obviously is, it is opposed by an influential section of British public opinion. Some very questionable and untenable arguments have been raised against it. Sir George Ernest Schuster, a well-known authority on India, claims, for instance, that there can be no line of demarcation drawn between civil and military affairs. Yet, in Britain today, a distinction is retained even during the current war in the functions of the civil and military departments of the British Government! Equally specious is the objection put forth by the diplomatic correspondent of the Sunday Times that Gandhi's proposal has not been endorsed by the other Indian leaders. But how can Gandhi obtain their approval when the British Government refuses to permit him to meet these leaders?

The real reason, apparently, for the strenuous objections of the British to Gandhi's proposal is that it provides a workable basis for the establishment of a united government of the Indian people. The establishment of such a government, even with limited freedom, obviously runs counter to the traditional British ambition to keep India disunited. That is the reason Britain has been urging the Indian people to accept Cripps' scheme which, while ostensibly promising Dominion status to India after the war, is a clever ruse, as Gandhi stated in his speech at Bombay on July 14, for the "perpetual vivisection of India."

Britain's unwillingness to meet the Indian people half-way in the settlement of the current Anglo-Indian political deadlock thus leaves only one course open to the Indian people. That course is for the Indian people to resort to force in their struggle for independence.

A Year Ago Today

July 20, 1943

Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini met for a conference on July 19, at a certain city in Northern Italy, and discussed various military problems, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

* * *

Considerable adverse reaction was created among the various Catholic nations in South America over the recent bombing of Rome by anti-Axis air forces. Archbishop Covellio of Argentina and Cardinal Rodriquez of Chile both issued statements lodging strong protests with the American Government on the atrocious action of the American airmen.

* * *

Embarrassed over the growing shortage of foodstuffs and the intensification of the anti-British movement in India, new Viceroy of India, Viscount Archibald Wavell is frantically attempting to bring unscrupulous military pressure to bear upon the Indian people. As one means, he is reported to have started a people's front movement and to have launched the mobilization of the Indian masses.

* * *

In fifteen days from July 5 to 19, German forces in the central and southern sectors of the eastern front inflicted the following losses on the Soviets, German military authorities announced today: Prisoners, 45,000; tanks 4,800; guns, 2,201; trench-mortars, 1,080; machine-guns, 3,766; and numerous other arms.

* * *

The immoral and slanderous conducts of the American soldiers stationed in Britain are sorely aggravating the disgust and indignation of the British. When the American soldiers first arrived in Britain they were given a rousing welcome and accorded warm hospitality. However, subsequent outrageous behavior of the Americans have roused the ire of the British.

* * *

Due to the extreme shortage of manpower, the Australian Government has now adopted a measure for employing ex-convicts. The convicts are selected before the expiration of their term, and when set free are employed in the factories.

Fruits of Wisdom

A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life, the best philosophy; a clear conscience, the best law; honesty, the best policy; and temperance the best physic;—living for both worlds is the wiset and best life.

* * *

He who wishes to secure the good of others, has already secured his own.—Confucius.

* * *

To study philosophy is nothing but to prepare one's self to die.—Cicero.

* * *

Beauty is often worse than wine; intoxicating both the holder and beholder.—Zimmerman

* * *

Where there is much pretension, much has been borrowed; nature never pretends.—Lavater.

THE PAEAN OF SCIENCE IN JAVA

New Uses Being Found for Island's Rich Natural Resources

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Simultaneously with the enforcement of the military administration in Java, our technical scientists endeavored to put into use the various research organs which were set up before the War. Later, many of our technical scientists went to Java, and consequently, in August last year a technical science bureau was established within the military administration. This bureau consolidated the past results achieved by the research experimental organs in the island, and with even more extensive plans, it has undertaken surveys, researches and experiments. As a result the technical science of the island has displayed remarkable development toward augmenting the fighting power.

Before the War there were approximately fifteen research and experimental organs in Java of which those connected with agriculture were centered in Bogor, while those connected with iron works were found mostly in Bandoeng. Among these are the West Java Agricultural Research Institute in Bogor and the Pasiran Sugar Research Station which were known throughout the world even before the War.

In Bogor there are various research experimental organs of agriculture such as live-stock breading, forestry, fishery and agricultural chemistry. However, all of these developed from the Bogorian Botanical Garden and specialized mainly in estate farming. Consequently, the agriculture of the local inhabitants was completely disregarded. Now, however, stress has been laid on agricultural research of the local inhabitants, and by introducing Japanese agricultural methods and improving former methods, a big revolution has been carried out.

Crops Improved

On the other hand, by planting superior seed varieties such as "horai" rice, the rice crops have been improved, whereas experiments for the manufacture of fertilizers and insecticides have been thoroughly carried on. Thus in all fields successful research has been achieved.

In Bandoeng the geological survey station, the textile experiment institute, the tropical scientific research laboratory, the raw materials experiment laboratory and other excellent research organs are to be found. Of these the geological research station has a beautiful museum attached to it which, before the War, devoted its work to the geological survey of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and New Guinea as well as surveys and experiments in petroleum and coal; therefore, the museum possesses quite an abundant supply of materials for research work. Consequently, since most of these materials can be utilized immediately by our technicians, the museum is making a valuable contribution.

On the other hand, by carrying on experiments in substitute fibers, dyestuffs and the mass-production of local-made hand textile machinery, the textile experiment institute has achieved a great success. It is playing an important role in establishing self-sufficiency of clothing within the island. Meanwhile, paper manufacturing has been improved intensively, and at present all the factories are manufacturing fairly high-grades of printing paper. Furthermore, experiments on silk textiles from wild silkworms have been accomplished, and as soon as machineries from Japan arrive, operations are ready to start.

The raw materials experiment laboratory has succeeded in tempering iron sand besides deriving fuel and lubricating oils from rubber, while the tropical scientific research laboratory has proclaimed success in discovering and manufacturing chemicals for industrial use as well as medical supplies.

Achieve Great Results

Thus all the research laboratories have achieved brilliant results due to their untiring efforts, but in a concrete way, just how are the excess products utilized and the production of deficient goods assured. Let us take two or three examples.

First of all Java has an oversupply of rubber. At present it is being used for the local production of aircraft, automobile and bicycle tires, and, also it has been successfully manufactured into carbon-black, high-grade lubricating oil and as an accelerator in vulcanization. A derivative of rubber is also being used for the manufacture of water-proof packings, glue and oil-proof and water-proof paints, thereby displaying the unending value of rubber.

On the other hand, Japan is short of potassium. Because it is a very essential raw material, surveys and experiments have been carried on aiming at local self-sufficiency and shipments to Japan. Therefore, experiments are being undertaken for the mass production of potassium chlorate. Moreover, it is an excellent chemical used to generate oxygen in airplanes.

Furthermore, the manufacture of potassium from carbonized vegetation such as kapok, banyan, rice straw, coconut and bagasse as well as from molasses is being industrialized.

With regard to lubricating oil, at present a medium-grade substitute product is being manufactured from the oils and fats of vegetation, but the time will not be distant when high-grade lubricating oil for axle use, mobiloil and cylinder oil will be produced.

Meanwhile, iron sand is being manufactured into a grade of steel approaching high-speed steel in the factories which are operating on a semi-industrialized scale and is looked upon as having a promising future.

Java lacks dry oil which is the base for paints, but she has succeeded in manufacturing an excellent dry oil from the seeds of salvia and hispanica, which are grown on the island, and at present increased production is being speeded up. Ordinarily, the paint used for the bottom of ships contain copper suboxide; however, recently the manufacture of a new kind of paint from the refuse of castor-bean oil was accomplished, thereby contributing in no small degree toward plans for local ship construction.

Cement and fire-proof bricks are most essential in the construction of factories; however, up until now Java did not have the facilities to manufacture these products. But now, as the result of her incessant efforts, she has succeeded in manufacturing high-grade fire-proof bricks for use in kilns. In the meantime, with its abundant resources, the island has begun producing high-grade cement which is not inferior to Portland cement, and there are rich prospects for self-sufficiency in this product in the near future.

There is such a plentiful quantity of sugar on the island that it can never be exhausted if it is used only for food. Consequently, sugar is now being utilized for the manufacture of an indispensable material for the aircraft. Thus it is fulfilling a vital role in directly augmenting the war strength.

New Greater East Asia Ideal

Moral Principles Common to Asia Should Be Guiding Spirit of India's Struggle for Independence

By SEISON MIYAMOTO, LITT.D.

The renowned statement of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, father of the Republic of China, that "without Japan there is no Republic of China," was a prophetic pronouncement that without mutual dependence and assistance between the two neighbor countries permanent stability and order can never be established. It was a declaration that denoted the axis on which East Asia should revolve.

Another historic pronouncement was made by Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma, who dedicated his life to the independence movement of his country,—at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations that "without the independence of India, the Greater East Asia Common-prosperity Region cannot be stabilized." To this statement Subhas Chandra Bose, in the presence of other East Asia representatives, expressed his determination that "without India's independence there is no Greater East Asia independence. The Provisional Government of Free India and its National Army hereby resolve to battle for India's independence as lightning spearhead to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Common-Prosperity Region."

As a prelude to the Assembly's resolutions, Thailand also became an associate of the East Asia New Order circle by forming an Offence and Defense Alliance with Japan upon the prompt decision of Premier Phibun Songkhram who in his statement on the auspicious occasion, sought analogy in the precept of Buddha, "good accompanies good and evil accompanies evil."

In the above averred proclamations we can not help but observe that there is present in East Asia a constant ideological conviction, deep-rooted and intense. The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia Assembly too, heralded to bring about a momentous change in East Asia, is the consequence of the congelation of East Asia's sense of justice and humanity.

A New Ideal

Greater East Asia's principle of justice and humanity, a historic and inspired declaration made by the leading representatives of the Greater East Asia region, presumes the birth of something new and permanent, which for the present purpose may be described as "New Greater East Asia Ideal."

This ideal is a thought concept which unifies the whole of East Asia in one, in which the 1,000,000,000 East Asians will find freedom of existence and under its banner will advance as blood relations to promote the progress of mankind. Inspired by such a high ideal they will be able to enjoy co-prosperity and mutual freedom of national existence. The realization of such an ideal is none other than the application to the highest degree of the "Hakko Ichiu" principle.

The sentiment "Asia Is One" is based not only on geo-political inference but may it also be considered logical from the traditions of culture and government in the countries of East Asia. This sentiment has come to assume a practical significance in world history by the establishment of the directing charter of the New Order in Greater East Asia at the outbreak of the war.

Subhas Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Free India, in referring to the Indian National Army which is now advancing toward Delhi in close collaboration with the Imperial forces, affirmed that it was India's final chance to win independence. Such an affirmation indicates clearly a comprehension of the importance of war issues. As a historic occurrence which will bring about momentous changes in the history of the world there is probably none more portent than the present war.

Last Chance

Without doubt India's last chance for independence has come with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Since the failure of the anti-British revolution in 1857 the independence movement had lost all hope of gaining its end by use of force and arms. Thereafter India's struggle was merely economic, political and social by such peaceful measures as non-obedience and non-cooperation; but to England, wily and shrewd to the extreme, they had but scattered effects. India's independence, of course, will be realized only when she succeeds in freeing herself of the British rule and returns to her inherent self. If Britain cannot be ejected from East Asia, India's independence movement can not be said to have taken its right form.

With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, India has been given an opportunity to apply force against force to achieve its independence. It is indeed "India's first chance" and simultaneously "last chance" to realize its long-cherished hope. The reason for Subhas Bose's declaration that this is India's last chance is not far to seek. As to the coming new world order the outcome of the Greater East Asia War has a decisive significance.

To India's independence movement a wonderful opportunity was given when Japan, to break the iron ring of the so-called ABCD encirclement, declared war against the United States and Britain and won such brilliant victories. The capture of Hongkong, Singapore, islands of the South Seas, and the securing of independence by Burma, all in rapid succession, nullified forever the American-English-Dutch political, military and commercial despotism in East Asia.

As a consequence of the fall of important enemy bases into the hands of the Imperial forces, it transpired that the defense works along the Burma border were extremely weak. The British defense garrison in India had been too occupied in solidifying the defense along India's northwest frontier. With Burma's independence and entrance into the war, the eastern border had become the front line of India's defense. This is indeed heavenly sent topographical advantage to our side and on the contrary a disadvantage to the enemy.

Unity Realized

Concurrently with this opportunity and topographical advantage, the Assembly of Greater East Asia—attended by the representatives from Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, Philippines, Burma and India's representative, Subhas Bose, sitting as an observer had in name and in reality made actual the Greater East Asia "unity." Just as December 8, 1941, the day on which the Greater East Asia War was declared, had become a day of great historical significance in world history, November 5 and 6, 1943, the days on which the Assembly of Greater East Asia was convened, had become the heralding dawn of a new day in East Asia, a historical beginning of the rise of independent East Asiatic races, to live and prosper as providence had intended them to enjoy.

Thus the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia, with India's new start for independence, signifies that "New Greater East Asia Ideal" is now actually in operation. This cause for justice is the culmination of East Asia's 1,000,000,000 peoples' unified aspiration indicating the triumph of morality.

The slogan for India's independence is "India for the Indians," but it has several limitations. The argumentation prescribed by the concept "India for the Indians" was disadvantageous to India not only in the past but even today for it suggests the acceptance of British rule in mild form. Such an attitude prompted England to conclude that "the people of India do not possess national consciousness." "India for the Indians" and "people do not possess national consciousness" are contradictory notions. Racial diversity, language variation, religious differences, and caste system are conditions that have contributed to the success of British "divide and rule" colonial policy. Britain, therefore, was not alone responsible for India's failure of gaining independence. India's internal conditions were the factors that rendered India helpless.

Even today it is probable that the internal conditions of India are still in such a state that they are an obstacle to India's cause. To be blind to its real conditions is a detriment to India's final success. There are two ways of viewing the internal condition. One is that Britain may utilize this disunity to paralyze India's internal mechanism and strengthen her grip on India's wealth. The other is to make profitable use of the present disunity by nurturing the moral principle of the obligation which the parts have in the total administration of the state, thus preparing a way for the organization of an independent state.

There is all the difference in the world between the British colonial rule in India and the independence movement based on the new East Asia principle of morality. The difference has become more apparent with the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India. Then too men capable of leading East Asia have been found among the Indians. These leaders are men who place absolute faith in the "new East Asia principle of justice and humanity." India's fight for independence therefore may be said to have entered a new stage.

We can readily appreciate why the idea "India for the Indians" obtains even today when we consider the fact that it is walled in by the Himalayas, crisscrossed by three great rivers, Indus, Brahmaputra, and Ganges, and protected by the Hindu-Kush and the Suleiman ranges to the north and by the Arakan Mountains along the Burma border. But it is for this very reason too that India can close her doors to Greater East Asia.

Entered by Sea

India was often ruled by foreigners who came from the north crossing the Khaiber and other Passes. Britain alone, riding on the wave of the sea-faring age, entered the unguarded Bay of Bengal and established herself firmly in Calcutta. Thence Britain spread her tentacles northward and finally overthrew the Mogul Empire, the last Asiatic power in India. Thus the era of unrestricted aggression, oppression and exploitation in East Asia began.

Greater East Asia as a whole has shed its former garment and is now in a new stage of development. India alone, despite her difficulties, can not stand aloof from this great historic revolution.

Although hemmed in by mountains and rivers, India was already in the hands of Britain, a maritime nation of the west, during the oceanic age. In the present new "age of the air" the unlimited sky space is the traffic route. The people of India should rid themselves of the old order of the past 4,000 years, not an easy thing to do but an imperative necessity, and awaken to the demands and reality of the new order now in the process of realization. The sky above India is also Asia's sky. The era has arrived when India shall absorb the cultural currents which will flow into her domain from all directions of Greater East Asia. The cancer that thwarted India's independence is not only the divide-and-rule policy adroitly followed by the crafty Britishers but it is also traceable to the fact that great leaders who understood India's real need did not yet appear. India's slogan for independence, "India for the Indians" itself will never oust the British so long as the people of India are swayed by sentiments of the old order. Tied to sentiments of the past, India will have no occasion to enjoy absolute independence. To be enchanted by her own culture or to be absorbed solely in her benefits are matters of the past which India must reflect upon and turn a new leaf in this new era in which the morality of the East shall be the guiding spirit and motive of united action and endeavor.

India's past philosophy concerning God, life, and the world was limited in scope by the Himalayas; but now she should soar above its highest peak and find inspiration in the "Greater East Asia Ideal." The people of India should be the first to perceive the change. India will be true to its divinity and thus secure its blessing only as it renders assistance actively in the construction of the new order in Greater East Asia. Only as the people of India collaborate with East Asia's one billion to realize this great ideal will they be able to free India from the age-long oppressive grasp of the British.

Has Many Patriots

India abounds in stalwart patriots. May their resolute will to die for their country find inspiration and added source of power in this new East Asia ideal. In the principle of fencing in Japan, there is a saying: "under clashing swords there is death; but rush into it, there is life." Really the sword of India's independence, now unsheathed, shall become a sword of justice and righteousness as the patriots who wield it fight valiantly till Great Britain is ousted from their homeland.

It has been said that India possesses no history, that it is not concerned with history, living in eternity. In eternity as heaven and earth, 4,000 years may be but a moment. But history is not merely a measuring rod to determine the length of 2,000 or 5,000 years, it serves its purpose only as it contributes substantially to the enrichment of the present.

A moment is precious but so is 3,000 years. They are both invaluable in the history of a nation. To regard history idly in the perspective of infinity is simply desultory indulgence in reveries and is not reality. In such an outlook there is no principle for world construction, because independence and construction are perfected only in reality. India is now able to begin a new history with the construction of new India marking the advent of the new era.

Thereby shall we see the birth of an Indian nation, an India for the Indians, and an independent India. May the new nation advance resolutely with power and might, guided righteously by its past traditions and the new ideal. An order based on morality has the power of heavenly-blessed righteousness. The time has arrived for India to rise in response to the moral call of "Greater East Asia Ideal," a call cosmic in significance, and march onward and forward till the enemy is utterly routed,

SOCIAL ASPECT OF U.S. MANPOWER PROBLEM

Crimes Rampant as Population Shifts to Industrial Centers

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI
(From the Contemporary Japan)

Part I

While on the one hand the United States is making an ostentatious show of her growing strength in Europe, in the Pacific and elsewhere and of the great role of being the arsenal of the "Democracies," on the other, a far-seeing commentator on current affairs is warning the American people to take a realistic note of their manpower crisis. "One of the most complicated questions that we have had to deal with in our all-out effort of the war so far," he told the American public several weeks ago, "seems to be moving toward a crisis of late. I mean that question of the future of the draft—the question of how we are going to continue to pour enough men into the armed forces to keep our fighting strength at par and at the same time how to keep enough men and women in war factories and essential industries to keep our war factories functioning as the arsenal of the Democracies." What has caused him serious concern about the crisis is the recent joint statement of the War and Navy Secretaries and Chairman of the Maritime Commission telling the American people that the United States armed forces "will require 1,400,000 men by the end of this year." The announced draft number sounds by no means astounding, especially in view of the global character of the war in which the United States is increasingly taking a leading part in the Allied camp.

Mobilization of Women

So the commentator explains that these would be no difficulty "if there were a pool of 14,000,000 physically fit men scattered through the country in non-essential industries." "But," he avers, "today in the United States there just isn't any such pool of manpower left." In fact, the United States Government Bulletin of April 21 endorsed his concern by pointing out that "most of the 1,400,000 men needed in the armed forces before the end of the year will be drawn from the vital industries which not only must find replacement, but, in many industries, must increase their working forces." It is obvious that the manpower need of the armed forces can be met only by increasing the volume of female operatives in replacement of male workers. The female labor resources, however, have already reached the stage of maximum utilization, as gathered from the report made by Secretary of Labor Perkins in July of last year that 16,000,000 women had been working in war and essential industries, representing approximately 45 per cent of the female population of the country between 14 and 49 years of age. This makes it explicit that female labor is already under utilization almost to the fullest capacity, leaving little room for expansion in the future.

The crisis in manpower, however serious it may be, is a matter entirely the concern of American leaders; what we are interested in is the social aspect of the problem and the attendant moral complications.

A notable sidelight on the social and moral implications of the manpower situation in America was disclosed recently in the opinion expressed by one of her religious leaders on the trend of juvenile delinquency. "The present trend of juvenile delinquency," said he, "strikes at the very foundations of all we hold dear and wonder if we fully realize the work we must do to guide the youth back to the paths of righteousness." Apparently, what alarmed him particularly was the report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the matter, which showed that in 1943 the arrests of boys under 18 increased by 40 per cent, while those of girls under 21 by 47.8 per cent. Another interesting sidelight in this connection is the movements of population. The Federal Bureau of the Census reports as of March 1, 1943, a decrease of 3,100,000 oven the return of the 1940 census; whereas considerable increases are noticeable in centers of wartime activities. The greatest jump is seen in the District of Columbia, or the City of Washington, with a rise of population of 30,000, a gain of 180,900, or 27.5 per cent during the past three years. Already in July, 1941, four months before the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, there appeared in the Nation an article discussing a crime wave in relation to the sudden population jump in Washington as a result of rapidly expanding defense activities.

Slums Increase

"There is," states the article, "nothing new about the slums. There is nothing secret about them. One of the most disturbing photographs of this America. . . presents the dome of the Capitol of the United States just over the rim of an adjacent slum. The defense housing coordinator himself has taken movies of these slums. They are not concentrated in any one place. On a map they look, as Mrs. Helen Dewey Hoffman, executive director of the Washington Housing Association says, like measles. But, as Mrs. Hoffman says also, their effect is like cancer." And according to the author of that article, defense pulled new people to these slums, resulting in a growth of the population of the city to the 750,000 level at that time. "There are," he describes, "a lot more new people than new houses. And that means a lot more people in the old houses. It means, the housing authorities say, that slums are not only in alleys now, but also along old-time elegant streets like New Hampshire and Massachusetts Avenues, where girls are lucky to rent a bed in a room full of strangers." Then he quotes the director of the Housing Association as saying: "Occupation by three to six unrelated roomers of the parlor of a once fine private residence is not uncommon." These descriptions of part of "the most beautiful city in the richest land in the world" may sound improbable. But that is what the present war has brought to America. Her President may not be concerned about these victims of social and economic maladjustments, as he has turned a deaf ear to the repeated humanitarian request made by her religious leaders to stop terrorizing innocent civilians by the most indiscriminate bombing of European cities. His argument for persisting in this strategy, according to his secretary, is that the shortening of the war even by adopting this "inhuman method" of attack will be invaluable to humanity. On the occasion of the signing of the agreement on the so-called United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Mr. Roosevelt voiced "the common determination [of the United Nations] to build for the future a world of decency and security." But is there a world of decency where "girls are lucky to rent a bed in a room full of strangers?" An expert study on the social evil reveals the fact that one of the leading causes of girls' ruin lies not so much in personal character as in the milieu. "There is, in the first place, no quick way," reports an American authority on the subject, "of evading the immaterial forces that assist in maintaining an approved line of conduct than abrupt transplantation of an immature person into an environment within which no such forces operate on the individual in question." The American President had better take serious note of this social evil before trying to interfere with the affairs of other peoples in different parts of the world.

(To Be Concluded)

TO TU FU FROM SAND HILL CITY

By LI PO
(Translated by S. Obata)

Why have I come hither, after all?
Solitude is my lot at Sand Hill
city.
There are old trees by the city
wall,
And busy voices of day and night.
The Luh wine will not soothe my
soul,
Nor the touching songs of Chi
move me;
But all my thoughts flow on to
you
With the waters of the Min
endlessly southward,